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MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Decline of The Vanderbilts.

The Vanderbilt family as a power in railroads and finance has become extinct. Burton J. Hendrick in the November McClure's says:

"The change wrought in twenty-five years was practically illustrated when, after the death of the third Cornelius, his successor, as director in all the Vanderbilt lines, was not one of his three sons, but William Rockefeller. In 1903 a New York Central director who was then and is now regarded as the personal representative of the Vanderbilts in the Central properties, Mr. E. W. Rossiter, resigned and was succeeded by James Stillman, for many years identified with the Standard Oil interests. Meanwhile Alfred Vanderbilt limits his activities in transportation to driving fashionable coaches and automobiles. His brother, Cornelius, though an involuntary exile from the family properties, has large business interests in other directions. His marriage, for which he sacrificed so much, has proved a most happy and advantageous one; the wife of his brother Al-

fred, on the other hand, has recently obtained a divorce on the ground of his adultery. Reginald, another son, has made no mark; his one conspicuous appearance before the public was when he was summoned as a witness by District Attorney Jerome to tell what he knew of the inner workings of the gambling house kept by Richard Canfield. Of Cornelius' daughters, Gladys, recently married Count László Széchenyi, and now lives in Hungary."

Wife of a Well-known Artist Winning Fame as Story-writer.

Hanna Rion, who contributes a short story to the November American Magazine, is in private life, the wife of Frank Ver Beck, the well-known artist, who is famous for his Teddy Bears. The editors of the American Magazine did not know this when they accepted the story, but a few days after notifying "Miss Rion" of the acceptance of her story, there came a letter from Mr. Ver Beck telling that his wife whose maiden name was Hanna Rion, wished to illustrate the story. Of course the publishers gladly carried out the author's wishes.

Mrs. Ver Beck is an artist as well as

her husband (she has for years exhibited in the Water Color society), but only recently has she written anything. It is an interesting, though possibly irrelevant fact, that Mr. and Mrs. Ver Beck who have for years lived in New York have tired of it and now live a hundred and fifty miles up the Hudson on a little farm where they can really enjoy life.

EXAMINER CLOSES BANK.

First National at New Kensington, Pa., Shut Up Unexpectedly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—At the close of business Saturday, National Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham posted a notice on the door of the First National bank of New Kensington, Pa., stating that the institution had been closed by order of the controller of the currency. The action, it is said, was a surprise not only to the depositors, but to the officials of the bank. At the time of its last statement the bank had \$300,000 in deposits. It was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$20,000 and surplus of \$10,000. The directors will hold a conference with the bank examiner to-day, and the belief is expressed that it will reopen this week.

FURNISH HALF OF GRANITE IMPROVEMENTS IN TRADE

Six New England States Did in Year 1907

SAYS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OWING TO LARGE ORDERS

While Three of Them, Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, Produced 40 Per Cent. of the Country's Entire Output.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—The value of the granite industry to New England is shown by the fact that the six states produced in 1907 approximately 50 per cent. of the granite output of the entire country, and that three of them—Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont—furnished nearly 40 per cent. of it. A series of reports describing the New England granites from both the scientific and the economic standpoint has been planned by the United States Geological Survey and two have already been published. In the first of these, Bulletin 313, the granites of Maine were discussed; in the second, which has just been issued as Bulletin 354, the chief commercial granites of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island are described. Both bulletins are the work of Prof. T. Nelson Dale, who has in preparation reports on the remaining areas. The granites discussed in Bulletin 354 are chiefly those from the quarries at Milford, Quincy, Rockport, and Becket (near Chester) in Massachusetts; at Concord, Milford and Conway, N. H.; and at Westerly, R. I., but certain of those from Auburn and Sunapee, in New Hampshire, are incidentally considered. Consideration of the granites of Monson and Granitville, Mass., of Troy, N. H., and of several other places in the three states named is reserved for a later publication.

A Report for Practical Use.

Purely petrologic discussion of the granites and associated rocks forms no part of either of the reports here referred to, and the necessary scientific descriptions have been adapted, so far as possible, to the general reader. The observations on the relation of the bands of knots to flow structure in the granite, on the parallelism of banding with sheeting and rift, on the relation of sheeting to the surface of the rock, on the spacing and distribution of the joints, furnish data of high scientific value which can be used by the geologist who is interested in the physics of intrusion. Several of the same observations can also be utilized by quarry superintendents. For example, the value of a quarry site is largely dependent on the joint system, and an understanding of the distribution of knots or other imperfections in the stone will guide quarry operations. The discussion of the discoloration called "sap" also has a practical value, as well as the suggestion as to the use that can be made of granite so discolored.

The economic importance of minute structural features, such as the great variation in facility, is exemplified in the range of the number of paving blocks which equally skilled workmen can make of different granites in one day. Thus at Quincy a paver averages 75 blocks a day (size, 12 by 4 by 8 inches). In Maine the number is from 80 to 100 of New York size (11 to 14 by 7 by 4 inches). At Milford, N. H., the average number of Philadelphia size is 200, and at Redstone, N. H., 130 of New York size, which is from 33 to 50 per cent. more than is usual in Maine. At Becket the average is 150, size not stated.

Some Interesting Details.

In conclusion Professor Dale says: "In reviewing the very numerous details brought together in the preceding pages several general ideas will impress themselves on the reader: First, the long and complex geological history of the rock masses which are being quarried. Next, the very intricate microscopic character of the various granites described, both in their mineral composition and texture and in the changes which have taken place in them. Then, also, the great ingenuity shown in the various mechanical devices for quarrying the stone, and especially in the modern pneumatic machinery for working and finishing it; and, finally, the architectural and sculptural skill displayed in the structures and monuments made of it. Among the more notable of these made or being made of these granites are: The Pennsylvania railroad terminal at New York, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at Cambridge and Boston bridge, the Banker's Hill monument, and the national monument at Gettysburg."

NIGHT RIDERS NOT RELEASED.

Tennessee Judge Holds That Their Detention by the Military is Legal.

Union City, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The legal controversy over the night rider cases was opened here Saturday with the arguments of counsel upon the applications for writs of habeas corpus. Judge Jones decided in favor of the state, denying the application of the prisoners for release from the custody of the military authorities.

QUEEN FAVORS ABRUZZI.

Margherita Falls to See Why He Should Not Marry Miss Elkins.

Rome, Nov. 9.—One of the ladies in waiting to the Queen Dowager Margherita has just returned to Turin from Stresa, where she has been in attendance upon the queen. She says that the queen, when it was hinted that she was opposed to the Duke of the Abruzzi's marriage to Miss Elkins, said: "Poor boy, let him follow the dictates of his heart. It is not a whim, as he loves Miss Elkins, and I fail to see why he should not marry her."

A Successful Author.

"I understand that Mr. Pennell is making a tremendous success, selling short stories to the magazines," remarks the man with the frayed collar.

"Yes, he's a smooth one," replies the man with the frayed collar.

"He must be, to sell his stories. I don't see anything about them to make the magazine editors crazy to buy them."

"Well, he has a gift of rhyming, you know, and when he sends a short story to a magazine he throws in a poem of the right brevity to fill the bottom of the page on which the story will end."

The Steel Trade Shows New Life

OWING TO LARGE ORDERS

Many New England Mills Go Back to Full Time Schedule—in the Central West and South Increased Demand is Noted.

New York, Nov. 9.—To learn to what extent the reported resumption of business has progressed, The World instructed its correspondents in the chief industrial centers of the country to report the actual facts, especially as relating to the increased number of men put to work.

The replies indicate that with the completion of the large harvests throughout the country there has been a steady increase in business and that a constantly enlarging employment of labor is under way.

In the steel and iron industry, usually regarded as the barometer of trade, there has been a considerable improvement. This was based first, on the large orders given by the railroads for construction and equipment. It has resulted in the opening or increased activity of many steel mills, necessitating the employment of a large number of men.

In the manufacturing centers of New England an increased number of mills in the cotton and woolen industries are at work on full time. Here also an increase in the working force is noted.

Similar improvement in industry in the Middle West and further to the Rockies. On the Pacific Coast an impetus to business has been given by the great railroads pushing the construction of new lines and kindred enterprises.

The South and Southwest are exceedingly confident. In Texas the big railroad systems have reopened their shops under full time schedules. Orders have been contracted in Texas alone for 24,000 new freight cars. Lumbermen are opening their mills and projecting new ones.

Increased orders for railway equipment were one of the first indications of a turn in the tide. An enlargement of the demand for copper, resulting in a continued advance in the price of this metal, followed.

A month or so ago a raise in the selling price of certain fabrics marked a better outlook for the dry goods trade, and with the advent of cold weather retailers note an increase in business.

The National association of Manufacturers, through its magazine American Industries, has prosecuted an inquiry as to the improvement in business, and has secured some definite information, which it regards as valuable.

A majority of replies received indicate that an average of 125 men will be added to the majority of manufacturing plants in the association by December. The reports further show that at least one-half of the 3,000 members of the National association of Manufacturers expect to add to their present force more than 200,000 workmen.

Taking this as a basis, American Industries assumes that the 13,000 manufacturers which, according to the census of 1900, employed an average each of 100 men or over, will add at least 60 per cent. to their present force, making a total in round figures of 650,000 men.

In other words, with the continuance of business confidence, the important manufacturing interests of this country will be enabled to increase their present force by more than a half million laboring men, in order to meet the market demands for their products.

REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND.

Business Inactivity Gives Way With a Rush—The Boom in Connecticut.

Boston, Nov. 9.—The business inactivity which marked the pre-election period has given way with a rush in New England, announcements of a resumption of operations having been made in all directions within the past three days. Many industrial interests are affected, although the reports indicate that the textile concerns have acted more promptly and in greater numbers in ordering longer hours and more operatives. Other lines which already have arranged for increased operations are jewelry and rubber factories, thread, yarns and knitting mills, machine and tool-making plants and railroad repair shops.

BERNSTOFF NEW AMBASSADOR.

Count With American Wife to Succeed Sternburg at Washington.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—It is authoritatively stated that Count von Bernstoff, the German ambassador in London, is to be appointed to succeed the late Baron Speck von Sternburg as German ambassador at Washington.

He Traveled Light.

"That hall room boarder moved to-day."

"I didn't see any trunk go out."

"There was none. I guess he placed his effects in an envelope and mailed 'em to the new address."—Kansas City Journal.

Love's Vibrometer.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.]

"I fear, professor," she said, toying with her fan, "that if I should marry you you would be constantly referring everything to a scientific cause. If, for instance, you were so devoid of feeling as to forget to give me even a flower on the anniversary of our wedding you would excuse yourself on the ground that the photographic impression on your brain had not been sufficiently strong, whereas your action would be—well, it would be just horrid."

"No; I should say that mental activity in another direction blurred the picture."

"Which would still be horrid. You are so steeped in materialism that all sentiment has gone out of you."

"Sentiment! You mean sentimentalism. And what is sentimentalism? Manufactured emotion. I say manufactured emotion, for it surely is not natural, like anger, fear, pity. And how many couples does it tie up in matrimonial chains who are not fitted for each other? With what result? Misery and divorce."

"Then you don't believe in marriage for love. You would scorn those happy moments of lovers in the moonlight, among flowers, listening together to strains of sweet music."

"Why not say with Shakespeare, 'To the lascivious pleasing of a lute'? I grant you that all these things induce passion, but is mere passion a sufficient reason for marriage?"

"Of course not" (Indignantly).

"The scientist, where he reaches a foundation for his faith, stands on bedrock. There is where I stand in the matter of love. We have attained to a knowledge of what love is. We may not always be able to determine if it exists between two people in a sufficient degree to warrant marriage, but I believe the day will come when it will be measured to a scale, just as we measure our weight, temperature, pulse."

"In other words, a trained nurse puts a love thermometer on our hearts and reads zero, temperate, grand passion, as the case may be. People who submit to such absurdity are indeed fit to be under the care of a nurse. A lunatic asylum is the proper place for them."

"Suppose in 200 marriages 100 of the couples are brought together by your moonlight, flowers, music and such like; the other hundred by a—well, call it a vibrometer. In the first hundred cases we cannot expect all to turn out happily. Let us assume that sixty are happy, thirty unhappy and ten are divorced. Now, if every case pronounced by the vibrometer to be genuine love—say, 65 per cent. to allow for errors—turns out happily if the amatory oscillations continue through a long life, would you admit the scientific method to be the better?"

"Oh, certainly! And if you should pump a gas into me from one of your abominable machines that would make me soar in the sky I would admit that you are a conjurer."

"Now, I have said that we know what love is. It has been defined by Dr. Scheibler of the Berlin Institute of Electro-Therapeutics thus: 'The oscillations in the interior of a person's body, as may be seen in the case of vibratory attraction, are in harmony—that is to say, they are at the first movement in complete accordance with the oscillations in the interior of some other person's body.'"

"Oscillations! That's a man's love. And the more women between which he may oscillate the better, I suppose."

"Please don't interrupt. It is, of course, necessary that the reactionary sentiment" (she)

"Sentiment? You mean clockwork."

"In the case of the two subjects."

"Automatons."

"—should be of an agreeable nature."

"A grin painted on their faces."

"—since the two vibrations facilitate the movement of all the atoms which in this way accumulate and emit their rays without disturbing the diffusion."

"I suppose each heart is a lighted tall candle?"

"—this it is which causes the sentiment known as sympathy."

"Machine sympathy. I'd stick a pin in a man who would offer me such sympathy."

"—and which subsequently causes love."

"Oh, heavens! And this is love! Then I suppose cotton mills where shuttles are continually vibrating are brimful of romance. And think of the cases in watchmakers' shops where the watches all hang together to be regulated. How they must vibrate for one another! And is this the kind of love you are offering me?"

"My love for you is not a thing to offer. It can only exist with yours."

"Do bring the vibrometer and let us see whether we are lovers."

"There is yet no such instrument. The nearest we can get to it is by the touch," taking her hand. "Do you feel a thrill? That's vibration in union. This pressing my lips on yours is a more sensitive test."

"I think I do feel it just a little."

"Perhaps a cardiac juxtaposition."

"A what?"

"I will illustrate. I fold you in my arms so that your heart will beat against mine. Thus."

"Oh, professor, the three tests together are—"

"In you reactionary vibratory sentiment."

"I don't care what you call it. It's just too nice for anything."

F. A. MITCHELL.

SOUR FOOD THE CAUSE

All Stomach Trouble is Due to Fermentation

HAVE THIS OVER WITH

Rid Yourself Now and Forever of This Dread Misery—Everything You Eat Will Be Promptly Digested.

If your meals don't tempt you, or you feel bloated after eating and you believe it is the food which fills you; if what little you eat lies like a lump of lead on your stomach; if there is difficulty in breathing after eating, eructations of sour food and acid, heartburn, brash or a belching of gas, you can make up your mind that you need something for a sour stomach and indigestion.

To make every bite of food you eat aid in the nourishment and strength of your body, you must rid your stomach of poisons, excessive acid and stomach gas which sour your entire meal—interferes with digestion and causes so many sufferers of dyspepsia, sick headache, nausea, breath, and stomach trouble of all kinds; purifying the intestines and digestive canal, causing such misery as biliousness, constipation, griping, etc. Your case is no different—you are a stomach sufferer, though you may call it by some other name; your real and only trouble is that which you eat does not digest, but quickly ferments and sours, producing almost any unhealthy condition.

A case of Papan's Diapyspin will cost fifty cents at any pharmacy here, and will convince any stomach sufferer five minutes after taking one triangle that fermentation and sour stomach is causing the misery of indigestion.

No matter if you call your trouble catarrh of the stomach, nervousness or gastritis or by any other name—always remember that a certain cure is waiting at your pharmacist any time you decide to begin its use.

Pape's Diapyspin will purify the stomach and most stomach within five minutes, and digest promptly without any fuss or discomfort all of any kind of food you could eat.

NIGHT RIDERS TO GET HEARING.

Fifty Men Held by the Military Authorities Go Into Court.

Union City, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Sensational developments are anticipated during the hearing of the habeas corpus petitions filed in behalf of fifty alleged night riders now being held by the military authorities in connection with the recent raids in the vicinity of Reelfoot lake, which was begun yesterday afternoon. It may be necessary for the presentation to expose its hand on to the evidence. Should the state fail to break down the contentions of the petitioners, Governor Patterson will be called on, as a witness. It will be the first time in the history of a state that a governor has testified in a homicide case.

Eleven prisoners were brought from Camp Nemo yesterday, being agreed that their petitions should be taken up first. State warrants have been issued charging them with participation in the killing of Capt. Quentin Rankin, the culminating act of the night rider depredations, and, although these warrants have not been served, it will be the contention of the state that the fact that they have been placed in the hands of the county sheriff is sufficient to combat the contention of the attorneys for the men that they are being held without civil warrant.

However, the all-important contention of the petitioners is as to the right of the governor to call out the state troops, and the ruling of the court will set a precedent in Tennessee.

READY TO ANSWER.

Gompers Prepared to Reply to Any Attacks Upon Him.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Ready to answer before the convention the attacks which have been made upon him for his course in the recent presidential campaign, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, left here yesterday for Denver, where the 28th annual meeting of that organization begins next Monday.

In an interview printed in The Post yesterday, Mr. Gompers is quoted as saying that he is not a candidate for reelection in the sense that he seeks the office, although he would be glad to serve again if it were the will of the convention.

"I am, however, in the American Federation of Labor to stay," said Mr. Gompers, "and if I do not stay as president I shall stay in the ranks. I believe in the course I have pursued and think I have done right. I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs labor has endured and I have endeavored to have them righted. I was told at the beginning of the campaign that a gentleman high in the councils of the Republican party said he would burn brushwood behind me so fast that I would be eaten up by the fire. I knew I risked that when I began the fight in the cause of labor."

NO BRITISH FLEET CRUISE.

An Admiralty Official Denies the Report.

London, Nov. 7.—The idea of sending a British fleet on a tour around the world, apparently never advanced beyond the stage of suggestion. Alfred Drake, the prime minister of Australia, hinted at the advisability of such a manoeuvre after the departure of the American fleet from Australia. Yesterday a high permanent official of the admiralty authorized the statement that no such voyage was contemplated.

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Sold by C. H. Kendrick & Co., Barre, Vt.



SCENE FROM ACT III, IN "THE LION AND THE MOUSE," THE MUCH TALKED OF PLAY, TO BE SEEN AT THE BARRE OPERA HOUSE, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1908.

MARK TWAIN'S PLAYMATES.

Why They Are Hard to Find in a Town Where People Grow Old Slow.

"Lots of Mark Twain's old schoolmates are still living at Hannibal," said Robert Blackwood of Hannibal, private secretary to Congressman Lloyd of the first district, to the Macon, Ga., correspondent of The New York Sun, "but it is hard for strangers to find them."

"Many of them are much older than Clemens, but over in Hannibal we don't call a man old till he gets beyond 75. The papers and the magazines have been so much in the habit of referring to Mark Twain as 'the aged humorist' that many of our people have gathered the idea that he must be 100 or thereabout. That's why the ambitious young men who go to Hannibal seeking Mark Twain data find it nearly impossible to meet any man who will admit being a schoolmate of the author of 'Tom Sawyer.'"

"You see, Hannibal is almost a mountain town. Climbing up and down the streets gives a man physical vigor and the cool pure breezes always blowing from the river fill his lungs with the sort of oxygen that kills disease germs. Being way up, where the air is so pure, you sleep sound, and nobody catches wrinkles till they're getting along toward the eighties."

It may be added that Judge Thomas H. Bacon, who died at Hannibal last week was referred to in despatches announcing his demise as "the playmate of Mark Twain. Judge Bacon always presented being so classed, not because of any dislike to Clemens, but because he regarded the humorist as too much his junior to be called his playmate."

Judge Bacon was 60 making a differ-

GOODWIN TO WED THIS WEEK.

He and Edna Goodrich Agree on That Point—Date Not Fixed.

New York, Nov. 9.—Edna Goodrich was asked Saturday if she was engaged to marry Nat Goodwin.

"Yes, I am," she replied. "Mr. Goodwin is so busy at present that we have not as yet set any definite date, but we expect to be married early next week, although neither the place nor time is yet set. There has never been any secret about the matter of our engagement and personally neither Mr. Goodwin nor myself has ever been asked for a statement. The story printed in the evening papers that we were married to-day is without foundation."

HEARST CARRIES POINT.

Haskell Case Transferred to The Federal Court.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—The petition of William R. Hearst for the transfer of the \$500,000 damage suit of Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma against him to the federal court was granted at Omaha by Judge Estelle of the district court of Douglas county Friday night, and the papers were filed Saturday with the clerk of the United States circuit court.

Raid Offices of Bankers.

New York, Nov. 9.—That they have uncovered a get-rich-quick swindle rivaling in magnitude that of the Story Cotten company of Philadelphia is the belief of the postal authorities following a raid Saturday upon the offices of George W. Emanuel & Co., private bankers, on Fifth avenue.

Emanuel & Co. are accused of having used the mails to defraud by seeking to sell stock of a Mexican gold mine which their literature is said to have represented as yielding a yearly return of 25 per cent. to the investors, fully guaranteed by an international banking house.

QUEEN FAVORS ABRUZZI.

Margherita Falls to See Why He Should Not Marry Miss Elkins.

Rome, Nov. 9.—One of the ladies in waiting to the Queen Dowager Margherita has just returned to Turin from Stresa, where she has been in attendance upon the queen. She says that the queen, when it was hinted that she was opposed to the Duke of the Abruzzi's marriage to Miss Elkins, said: "Poor boy, let him follow the dictates of his heart. It is not a whim, as he loves Miss Elkins, and I fail to see why he should not marry her."

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Queen Margherita, it was further said, invited the duke to visit her at Stresa, and personally assure him that was not opposed to the match.